The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, securing in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and each other activities which will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Heaven ne'er helps the man who will not.—Sophocles.

WHOLE NO. 965. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 30.

Common Stock Is Speculative; Can't Be Depended On In Need

Washington, Oct. 5.—Life insurance companies should not invest in common stock, Frederick H. Ecker, president Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, stated before the annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Underwriters.

"Common stock is largely speculative and life insurance companies should invest in bonds rather than take chances," said Mr. Ecker.

This reasoning can also apply to workers who are urged to invest their savings in common stock of corporations that employ them. There is nothing certain in common stock dividends. A board of directors can pass dividends for any reason they see fit, while a bond is a mortgage on the concern.

Common stock profits are large if the enterprise is eminently successful, but in the event of failure losses may be correspondingly large, since the entire value may be wiped out. It is this feature of common stock that workers overlook. They do not realize that these holdings are speculative, and they are lured by a large income that may be the rule for a comparatively few years.

"Of a given number of enterprises started each year, a certain number fail," said Mr. Ecker. "We are today riding on a high wave of prosperity. We want to foster it and have it roll on, but we do not entirely forget that there will always be an ebb and flow of the business tides. The curve of advancing prices has, in the past, invariably been offset by cycles of declines of equal degree.

"So far as possible the element of chance should be eliminated and life insurance funds should not be subject to the hazard of speculation."

MOB SPIRIT NOT SECTIONAL

Trade unionists should not ignore industrial history and believe that the mob spirit, shown in Elizabethton and in other sections of the South, is peculiar to that area.

The same forces that are behind these mobs were behind similar outbursts when industrialism was developing in the North and West.

Some times this mob spirit is masked in the name of "law," as when thugs wearing the uniform of the Colorado State Militia killed 33 men, women and children in the miners' tent colony at Ludlow, Colo., April 14, 1914.

Some times the outrage is committed under the guise of patriotism, as was the case when Bisbee, Ariz., business men drove 1,150 workers out of that city July 12, 1917.

Sometimes the outrage is committed by Cossacks, as in Pennsylvania.

But the same guiding hand is behind every mob.

Let no trade unionist or sympathizer be lulled into the belief that the mob spirit is unknown, except in the South. That section is going through an experience that is historic.

Labor in the South will win, as it has elsewhere. But it will take the same courage and determination. To claim that labor in the South will not—or can not—win, is to deny the evolutionary forces that bring trade unionism into being.

AGE LIMIT ON WORKERS CREATES NEW PROBLEM

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—"It is impossible for workers to save for the proverbial 'rainy day' when their earning power is curtailed at the age of 40 or 45 years," said Governor Young in a letter to the California Department of Industrial Relations.

"Any anti-social policy limiting opportunities for work not only has a tendency to force capable men and women to become objects of charity," said the governor, "but the lengthening of the span of life as science makes its advances, and the introduction of pension systems by public and private employers, bring additional problems to the main question.

"I feel certain that we shall continue to consider experience and fitness as far as a public employment is concerned, and that therefore this question does not primarily affect our employment. There is danger, however, of an acute situation as respects employment in certain private industries.

"Although a proper exercise of thrift may often permit savings sufficient to take care of old age, nevertheless the earning and saving period becomes too short when forced retirement comes at 40 years. Especially is this true when the necessary expenses of large families or of illness have made these savings impossible. Early forced retirement without means of sustenance for him who is retired thus throws an almost impossible burden upon the State, and becomes a very real social problem."

LOW WAGE IS POOR SOCIAL BASE; DIXIE GOVERNOR URGES CHANGE

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 5.—"We can not build prosperous citizenship on low wages," said Governor Gardner in an interview on industrial conditions in this State.

The governor declared for higher wages, shorter hours, abolition of the mill village and compulsory housing system and cooperation between capitalists and wage earners.

This State, he asserted, is bound to solve this problem in an orderly manner and alien doctrines will fail.

"From 1925 to 1927 more than 34,000 farm workers in North Carolina moved to town and became industrial workers. Industry, although rapidly increasing in this State, has not kept pace with the raw material of this labor, and the State is suffering today not only from over-production in agriculture, but an over-production of labor in industry," he said.

"The economic and social problems which have accompanied the industrialization of North Carolina are not more serious and not more impossible of solution than the same sort of problems which other States have had to face.

"They are inconvenient and annoying for the time being, but they are temporary. We have made many mistakes and are liable to make many more. Mistakes are to be expected, however, when great groups of our people change their ways of living, move from country to city, from outdoor to indoor life, from independent workers to wage workers.

"There are a few fundamental principles in this struggle and adjustment which, I think, we should not lose sight of. The first is the right of capital and industry to organize.

"Along with the right of capital to protection goes the right of the laborer to produce a surplus. The certainty of safety, of freedom to move and live in security must be safeguarded for every one, whether the moving and living and working are to the ends that you and I may wish or not.

"We, of course, do not want general content or satisfaction with our industrial or economic arrangement. We do not want a complacency or a smug satisfaction. We do not want docile citizens or docile employes. What we want is orderly, restrained struggle for change. What we want is freedom in which ideas and opinions may be expressed and a tolerance which will permit the advancing of ideas and opinions, regardless of whether they are in tune with your thought or mine."

Governor Gardner deplored the mob spirit and declared that the American theory of orderly methods would eventually prevail.

LABOR PRESS MISSION GROWS WITH COMBINES

Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 5.—"The field of the labor press extends as the merging of daily newspapers extends," declared Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer State Federation of Labor, in his report to the annual convention here.

"Within recent years some 90 American cities have come into the class having only one metropolitan newspaper," said Mr. Scharrenberg.

"The self-satisfying claim that workers can enter other industries will not suffice. The 'other' industries are also victims of the same revolution. Even such unskilled callings as road making and sewer digging are being done by machinery.

"The only redeeming feature about this merging and monopolizing of daily papers is the obvious fact that it enlarges and makes much more important the field of the labor press. In several California cities today the labor union journal stands out as the only paper through which the issues vital to the masses can get an adequate hearing and presentation. A big daily paper, monopolizing its field, is a business enterprise. The labor paper remains a human enterprise. Therein is its opportunity.

"It is the historic mission of the labor press to point to the fact that we are yet at the threshold of the automatic-machine age. Inventors and scientists are ceaseless in their efforts to develop machinery and processes that will dispense with human labor power. With workers displaced, and their purchasing power destroyed, who will buy the machine-made commodities?"

MIGRATORY WORKERS LIVE IN RUDE SHACKS

Washington, Oct. 5.—With the exception of California, no State gives serious attention to living conditions of migratory farm and fruit laborers, according to a survey by the United States Department of Labor.

These workers, as a rule, are quartered in rude shacks, tents or old outhouses and little attention is paid to sanitation, ventilation and comfort. In even the best camps congestion is felt and cubic air space is insufficient.

Laborers' families in sugar beet sections often occupy any kind of shelter that is available for temporary use, though some sugar companies provide one or two room portable cottages. Dwellings in many cases are in bad condition, dark, ill ventilated and far from weatherproof.

Nearly three-fifths of the families of migratory laborers in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, are housed, live in tents. The others occupy one-room frame houses built in rows, each with one window.

In both tents and bunk houses extreme overcrowding was found; two-thirds of the families in one district and almost all in the other had three or more persons in a room and in the latter the majority had five or more.

A Washington regulation calls for a specified amount of air space in frame houses, but this does not extend to tents, as in California. Oregon has no regulation for either houses or tents. The Washington regulation was not enforced in the camps visited, the report states.

RYAN IS RE-ELECTED BY RAILWAY CARMEN

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5.—Martin F. Ryan was unanimously re-elected president Brotherhood Railway Carmen at the sixteenth convention of that organization. Mr. Ryan is entering on the twenty-first year as chief of the carmen. He is also treasurer American Federation of Labor. Under his guidance the carmen have built up a magnificent organization that has maintained a continuous record for improving work conditions. Canadian members reported that the question of finding suitable halls to house the increased membership is a problem. The carmen's board was instructed to inquire into the cost of a building in Montreal.

The convention took the position that a worker can not be a Communist and a trade unionist, and the president was instructed to annul the union card of any member who is a revolutionist.

Montreal was selected as the next convention city.

STATE CONCILIATORS OBJECT TO LOW WAGE

Minneapolis, Oct. 5.—Wages in several leather garment factories are so low "that it was impossible for the employes to earn living wage and forced them into distress and embarrassing indebtedness," says the Minnesota Board of Mediation and Arbitration in a report on its failure to compose a strike against these nonunion concerns.

The board also reported: "That conditions were unsanitary and that unbearably long hours prevailed as recorded the employes by superiors, but this testimony related to only one of the shops. These conditions probably were the inciting causes of the strike."

The employers' refusal to arbitrate is in identical phraseology that "their credit would be destroyed by a certain organization." It is an open secret that the employers had the Citizen's Alliance in mind.

"The fact that other employers in the same trading territory, who manufacture similar garments, pay higher wages in the hours of labor, and apparently prosper, indicates that the employers involved in this controversy can pay the same wages and grant the same hours of labor by properly adjusting their business methods," the board states.

FINDS CHILD LABOR COMMON IN JERSEY

Washington, Oct. 5.—Child labor is common in New Jersey and adverse interpretation of child labor laws in that State has rendered enforcement effective, according to a report by the United States Children's Bureau.

These findings conflict with a recent report by Charles Blunt, New Jersey Commissioner of Labor, that child labor are not observed. The commissioner made this statement in connection with an investigation of the General Cigar Company's plant at New Brunswick, where child labor is prevalent, according to trade unionists. Eason Monroe, president of Newark challenged the Blunt report and asked the commissioner to discuss that question before the body. The invitation was not accepted.

CITY WORKERS GAIN

New York, Oct. 5.—An annual wage increase of $6,881,000 was voted to 28,000 low-paid city workers by the Board of Estimate. Only employes now receiving less than $8,600 a year are affected. Their increases, which are made retroactive to September 1, will average from $100 to $240 annually. More than 10,000 are members of the street cleaning force. The remainder comprise, for the greater part, what is known as "white collar workers." Members of the Police and Fire Departments are not included.

MILLIONS FOR FAMILY IN FORD AUTO PROFITS

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 5.—Paul R. Gray, son of the first president Ford Motor Company, died in Massachusetts. The elder Gray gave to Ford most of his financial backing.

When Ford purchased the outstanding stock of the Ford Motor Company in 1919 the Gray family received approximately $25,000,000 for their share. It is also estimated they received approximately $25,000,000 in dividends before they sold.

GROWTH OF "RACKETS" MENACE TO INDUSTRY

New York, Oct. 5.—Racketeers may control the commercial interests of this city if they continue to expand their terrorism as they have since the war.

The system originally came from Chicago. Contrary to general opinion, the terrorists are no longer gangsters, but are shrewd men, whose "pineapple" (bomb) tactics are often approximately $100,000,000 a year.

The system practically started here in 1911 when the New York garment trust employed gangsters to drive independent merchants out of this business. The gangsters' reputation was not enforced in the camps visited, the report states.

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CITY MANAGER PLAN SCORED BY WORKERS

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Trades and Labor Assembly unanimously approved a report by its civic committee against the proposed city manager plan as submitted to the city council by the charter commission.

The people will be deprived of their power to govern and an autocrat can entrench himself against removal, the unionists declare.

"There seems to be ample reason to believe," the report asserts, "that it is the designed purpose of the proposed charter to place control of the city government beyond the reach of the people—to, at least, make it as difficult as possible for the citizen and voter to exercise any practical influence on civic affairs. In so far as this is true your committee believes that the proposed charter is vicious and not in accord with the American ideal of democratic government."

WM. PENN WOULD FIGHT

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 5.—Old documents that have been discovered in the State archives do not sustain the popular idea that William Penn would waive his rights without a fight.

One of the letters, written from England in 1687, by the Quaker founder of this commonwealth, urged prosecution "to the utmost rigour" of the parties who cut down "the great oak on the left hand of the center of my son's lot in the town of Philadelphia."

Penn also objected to the town of Philadelphia setting up a windmill, which is "my royalty."

"I do hereby order you to prevent the said windmill at least until further orders," Penn wrote.

WANT FIVE-DAY WEEK

Detroit, Oct. 5.—The five-day week for the months of December, January and February was favored by Bricklayers' Union No. 5. The referendum vote was 283 for to 42 against. Every Michigan local of this craft is voting on this issue.

CHICAGO UNIONISTS URGE FIVE-DAY WEEK

Chicago, Oct. 5.—The five-day week in the building industry was urged by workers' representatives at a conference with employers in this city. It is the first time that the latter seriously discussed the subject. They have heretofore scoffed at the suggestion, and claimed disaster and bankruptcy would result.

The employers now change to the extent that they are willing to hear how the plan works in Cleveland, New York and Pittsburgh.

The union representatives insisted that the five-day week is a success wherever tried, and that employers have discovered that less work, in proportion, is done on Saturday forenoons than at any other corresponding time. Some of the contractors accepted this claim, while "die hard" employers, who always reject any advance by the unions, denied the statement.

The five-day week is now enforced in this city by plasterers, painters and lathers. The shorter week was first tried by the former industry as an experiment. It has proven so satisfactory that when the last contract was signed this summer between the Plasterers' Union and employers, the five-day clause was inserted without discussion. Not one employer asked to revert to old conditions.

DRESS UNION PLANS TO ENLIST NEGROES

New York, Oct. 5.—A drive to unionize several thousand Negro women employed in the local dress trade has been launched by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Most of these women are between $8 and $12 a week and are discriminated against in many ways.

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has never made a distinction as to race or color," officials of the union declare. "Our union insists that wage scales, hours and other work conditions must be equably enforced."

Negro churches and fraternal organizations in the northern section of the city (Harlem) will aid the unionization movement.

LABOR DAY, NEXT YEAR, STARTED IN ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 5.—A Statewide Labor Day celebration in this city next year has been started by the local Central Trades and Labor Council.

SALESMEN ORGANIZE

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Retail furniture salesmen in this city organized and are chartered by the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

STATE WORKERS' FUND TOTALS $6,400,000

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 5.—The State Employes' Retirement Fund, created January 1, 1924, totals $6,400,000.

Nearly 9,000 employes are on the retirement fund roll. Their credits range from a few dollars, in the case of newcomers on the pay roll, to hundreds of dollars in the case of those who have been contributing since the fund's creation. The State pays $1 for contributions by employes who are eligible for superannuation retirement at 60 years of age and who have had at least five years' service.

COMPANY DROPS FIGHT

New York, Oct. 5.—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company will not appeal a State court decision against 7-cent fares to the United States Supreme Court.

The company has a 5-cent contract with the city, and attempted to annul this agreement. Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State, is an attorney for the company. He and other counsel agree they have no claim for the protection of constitutional rights in a Federal court.

HARD STRUGGLE BEFORE WORKERS BECAUSE OF AUTOMATIC MACHINE

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Oct. 5.—The automatic machine has created a new situation and organized labor must prepare to meet this problem, said Fred A. Canfield, commissioner of conciliation, United States Department of Labor, in an address to the local Federation of Labor.

The speaker referred to conditions along lines similar to views expressed by Secretary of Labor Davis, trade union officials and other observers of industrial trends.

Mr. Canfield warned labor that former contests will be "tame" when compared with the attempt to reduce the work day to provide employment for the growing army of jobless.

"The unemployment situation is vastly more serious than ever before," he said. "Not so many years ago, when a city worker lost his job he could, as a last resort, go to the country; but he can not do that today. The farms are giving employment to fewer and fewer workers. The mechanical age has arrived there, too, and farm hands, displaced by machines, are flocking to the cities in search of work.

"In every industry the trend is to more machines and fewer men. In many factories I have recently visited, it seems that the working force consists only of enough men to feed raw material into the machines and to cart away the finished product. The human touch is being eliminated so far as the actual manufacturing processes are concerned. It is impossible to say how many workers are thus displaced."

Navy Lobbyist Hits Back In 'Go-Getter' Style

Washington, Oct. 5.—William B. Shearer, high-powered lobbyist who is sueing three shipbuilding companies for $250,000 for services in the Geneva naval disarmament conference, maintained his "go-getter" pose as a witness before the Senate committee that is probing his activities.

The committee room was packed by Shearer's friends and those who lurked at the committee while seeking to fasten himself of charges that included wrecking the Geneva disarmament conference, being a German spy, a gambler, a bootlegger and a associate of crooks.

He acknowledged he is a 100 per cent nationalist, and an inventor, and was proprietor of a London cabaret, a Florida real estate promoter and a bum actor.

Shearer was perfectly at ease and referred to Charles Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation as the "Star of Bethlehem." He characterized Clinton L. Rossiter, president New York Shipbuilding Company, as "the pumpkin herder."

Asked if he ever threatened to kill Bardo, Shearer replied: "I wouldn't kill anyone who owed me money."

Shearer's witness made this reference to Schwab: "I can give my patriotism to the country, but there is no reason why I should give it to the 'Star of Bethlehem,' the man who has a $15,000,000 profiteering suit lying against him in the Department of Justice. He has never given an accounting for the $200,000 when he was a dollar-a-year man here in October, 1918."

Shearer made this comment on the ship builders: "They made use of me until they got their cruiser bill and the marine (Jones-White) bill through and then they treated me just as history has shown that they treat all men who have not influence or power."

The witness said that Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State, "called the Bethlehem crowd on the mat" and told them to get rid of him or the $15,000,000 suit against Schwab would be pressed.

Senator Shortridge, a member of the committee, objected to the Shearer belligerent attitude, and asked the witness: "Do you think you can influence by your attitude, Mr. Shearer—"

Shearer—"I can tell you more in 30 minutes than you can learn in 30 years."

Shortridge—"We will get it in our own way."

Shearer—"No you won't, because you can't. Only one man knows it."

It developed that Ivy Lee, publicity agent for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company during the miners' 1913-14 strike in Colorado, was paid $150,000 by ship builders, according to the witness.

Asked if he saw any lobbyists in Geneva, Shearer replied:

"The only lobby I saw was a group financed by John D. Rockefeller who had a lobby there. United States into the League of Nations."

Machine Furniture Replaces Hand Labor

New York, Oct. 5.—The Simmons Company, leading manufacturers, has acquired the Berkey & Gay Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., well-known furniture manufacturers.

The Simmons concern will market a line of goods that are developed by chemistry.

This product is the result of extensive experiments by scientists in the plastic field with molded products as an eventual objective. It is planned to produce the new furniture in units, added by certain chemical reactions from gases and supplemented by pressure.

This furniture, made in colors, will be produced on a mass output basis.

RECKLESS MOTORMEN DEFENDED BY COMPANY

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—Reckless non-union motormen are being defended by the company here.

The District Attorney is blocked in his prosecution for gross negligence by an attack on the constitutionality of the law, which must be passed upon by the State Supreme Court.

MOVIE MEN LOCKED OUT

Atlanta, Oct. 5.—Several movie theaters in this city locked out their organized projectors on the ground that wages are too high. The workers exposed this pretense by offering to work at a ridiculously low figure.

ELECTROTYPERS GAIN

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 5.—Organized electrotypers raised wages that include a week to molders, finishers and branchmen.

UTILITIES BEYOND CONTROL; PRESENT SCHEME IS FAILURE

Warm Springs, Ga., Oct. 5.—Regulation of public utilities by Public Service Commissions has broken down and proved ineffectual for the purposes originally intended, in the opinion of Governor Roosevelt of New York, who is at a health resort here.

"Under the original theory," said Governor Roosevelt, "a public service corporation desiring to operate in a given territory would go to the Public Service Commission and ask for approval of the project, the idea being that the commission would protect the company from 'wild-cat' competition and guarantee a reasonable return on the invested capital by allowing such rates as would net such return.

"That theory is right and proper, for the company in turn agreed to give consumers in its territory the benefit of such economies and improvements as might be brought about in the service, by reduced rates accordingly.

"What has happened, however, generally speaking, is that the capitalization of the big public utility enterprises does not by any means represent the actual money invested in the properties. As a matter of fact, the actual money investment is a comparatively small part of the capitalization.

"Nevertheless, the corporations still claim that they are entitled to a reasonable return on their total capitalizations which include in almost every instance an overissue of watered stock, representing no actual cash investment.

"This condition of over-capitalization by the issuance of watered stock has come about under the regulation of public utilities by the Public Service Commissions, so that the policy has failed to maintain that degree of protection for the public which was contemplated at the outset."

LOBBY PROBE URGED; VALUE IN PUBLICITY

Washington, Oct. 5.—"Publicity will do more to control lobbying than any other thing," said Senator Caraway, chairman in urging the Senate to consider a resolution to inquire into these activities.

"This city is rich with associations and organizations that have nothing to sell but an idea," said Mr. Caraway. "Rich money from patriotic organizations, from women's organizations and from people who believe legislation can be controlled in Washington. The money is put into their pockets.

"It is amazing to learn, whenever an investigation is had, of the character of the men and women who impose themselves upon the public as controllers of legislation. If the ship builders who contributed to make Geneva a failure had appealed to that act alone, we would be amazed that some court had not appointed a receiver for their affairs.

"I have in mind an association which consists of a president, a secretary and a treasurer with a salary roll that runs well up over $12,000 a year, and I venture the assertion that the whole force does not know five people in public life. They take money from people whom they have deceived all over the country."

MEXICAN LABOR CODE FOUGHT BY WORKERS

Washington, Oct. 5.—A protest by the Mexican Federation of Labor against the new labor code of that country has been received by the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The protest declares that the code will practically abrogate Article 123 of the constitution of that country and establish compulsory arbitration, destroy collective bargaining and nullify protection to women and children. This article is the charter of Mexican wage workers.

The campaign against the new code is being directed by the executive committee of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

The radio will be used for Mexico and the south of North America. Mass meetings, motion pictures, newspapers and the distribution of pamphlets by airplanes will also feature the protest. Railroads, street cars, busses and other vehicles will be placarded.

6-DAY WEEK IN THEATERS

Bakersfield, Calif., Oct. 5.—The six-day week in local theaters is established by stage employes and movie picture operators. The seven-day week rule is replaced by a six-day contract with no reduction in wages.

URGE MOONEY PARDON

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 5.—Governor Young of California will be asked to grant a pardon to Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings by the annual convention State Federation of Labor.

FAVOR FIVE-DAY WEEK

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 5.—The five-day week as a means to check unemployment in the building industry was favored by the annual convention State Federation of Labor. President Walker and Secretary-Treasurer Olander were re-elected and their salaries raised to $6,000 a year. The next convention will meet in Springfield.

HOME OWNERS PINCHED BY MONOPOLY BANKING

Madison, Wis., Oct. 5.—Small home owners may look upon chain banking as part of the evolutionary process, but the movement is affecting building and loan associations that must charge a higher interest rate, according to the Capitol Times.

"Up until the present time," says that paper, "that the rates of interest to building and loan associations have been raised and that banks are willing to allow these organizations to pay up their loans in order that the banks can take advantage of more lucrative interest rates in New York and elsewhere."

Milwaukee is cited as an illustration of how this contraction affects the small home builder. Building and loan associations in that city could borrow only little more of the

"Then came the centralization of the First Wisconsin National with the result that banks in 100 outside cities are now owned by the parent institution. Running along with the development of the chain banking system in Milwaukee has been a gradual increase in the interest rates which building and loan associations are compelled to pay.

"Where they formerly paid 5 per cent for their money they are now paying 6½ per cent.

"And this isn't all of the story. Formerly these organizations were extended liberal lines of credit. Now they are being asked to pay up their loans. Little hope of the wage earner is too small to bother about in this day when the big bankers can make bigger profits in the speculative markets in New York."

CHILDREN ON FARMS WORKING LONG HOURS

Washington, Oct. 5.—There are practically no restrictions governing the hours of agricultural labor for children, even when they are hired by others than their parents, according to a bulletin issued by the United States Children's Bureau.

Many children of 10 years or under are now employed from 13 to 14 hours a day in many parts of the country, it is asserted.

"Child workers in industrialized agriculture, day laborers from the cities and children in migratory families are employed only when need is essential," it is stated. "They work in piece work, in monotonous and repetitive operations, under the eye of the row boss. The conditions of their work is in many different from those of factory hands, except that they work out of doors; but their hours are much longer than factory hours.

"In most places children who are hired for the season have a longer working day than farmers' children in the neighborhood."

CENTRAL ALMSHOUSE FAVORED IN VIRGINIA

Winchester, Va., Oct. 5.—Consolidation of almshouses in seven northern Virginia counties would save $76,500 in recapitalization, according to the State Department of Public Welfare. A detailed study of the situation will be completed this fall and officials in the seven counties will be asked to consider consolidation.